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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Segregation Begins for B.C. Japanese

Repat Centres at Greenwood, Tashme, Lemon Creek, Slocan

KASLO, B. C.—A definite program of segregation involving the transfer of families and persons of Japanese origin requesting repatriation to certain centres, and those not requesting repatriation to other centres has been advised by Ottawa, it was revealed here today.

It is understood that Tashme, Greenwood, Lemon Creek, and Slocan (including the city, Bay Farm, and Popoff) will be camps for repatriates, while New Denver will be a camp for non-repatriates who for various reasons are unsuitable for relocation.

Persons not requesting repatriation and who are suitable for relocation will be brought to Kaslo where they will be kept until jobs and accommodations can be provided for them in the East.

It is believed that this new development came about because the exceptionally high percentage of persons requesting repatriation has made unfeasible the original plan of making only Tashme a repatriation camp.

30 Families Arriving From Tashme Next Week

KASLO, B. C.—**30 families totalling 80 to 90 persons of Japanese origin who have not requested repatriation are expected to arrive here from Tashme on the week of June 18th. Another group of non-repatriates is expected to arrive from New Denver in the same week.**

Food and shelter for families and persons brought into Kaslo will be provided for in much the same way as in the other housing centres, it is believed. Although it is unlikely that they will be given relatively permanent jobs such as on the railroad or in the neighbouring sawmills, jobs available on the commission payroll are open to them.

Reports from reliable sources indicate that the movement eastward from this centre will be very gradual this year because housing and employment situation is not favorable at the present moment. However, the outward movement is expected to gather momentum next spring.

T. B. Pickersgill on Routine Inspection Tour Of Interior Towns

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Representatives of the International Red Cross, Department of External Affairs, and Department of Labor left here Tuesday for a ten day inspection tour of the interior housing projects opearted by the B. C. Security Commission, the Canadian Press reported.

T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement with headquarters at Vancouver, will accompany the group. He described the inspection as "routine".

Mr. Pickersgill said the R.C.M. Police detachment registering B.C.'s evacuees in preparation for Ottawa's dispersal plan is finishing its job in scattered parts of the province. The registration will be completed in two weeks.

First Group Leaves Kaslo; Movements to Continue

KASLO, B. C.—The first group of 27 non-repatriates unsuited for relocation, consisting chiefly of women and small children, left on the C.P.R. spur line for New Denver on June 13th. Another group is expected to move next Wednesday.

In accordance with the new program of segregation, all non-repatriates unsuited for relocation, and all persons requesting repatriation will eventually be moved from Kaslo to designated centres.

T. A. Moryson, local supervisor for the Security Commission, expressed satisfaction with the cooperation he has been receiving from persons of Japanese origin.

FOR Group Asks Full Citizenship Rights for Niseis

TORONTO, Ont. — Full citizenship rights for Canadians of Japanese Origin are urged in a letter sent to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Labor Minister, Humphrey Mitchell, and M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, by the Fellowship of Reconciliation on June 8.

The letter urges that those who have signed for "repatriation" for any reason be allowed to reverse their decision.

The indemnity for their property losses, and lifting of all restrictions with respect to their purchasing property are also urged.

Among reasons for the large percentage of Japanese Canadians applying for repatriation is their sense of injustice at the hazard of taking up lives anew in central and eastern Canada, the letter stated.

The complete text of the letter appears on this page.

STATEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

(A Petition to the Prime Minister and his cabinet)

I Re. Canadian citizens of Japanese origin.

WHEREAS it is stated that a large percentage of those in British Columbia relocation centres have applied to go to Japan after the war, and

WHEREAS we believe that among the reasons for this decision is their sense of injustice at the denial to them of citizenship rights and the hazard of taking up their lives anew in central and eastern Canada, in spite of the best efforts of the Government Commissioners on replacement, and

WHEREAS this sense of insecurity in locating elsewhere in Canada has been made acute by wartime emergency restrictions, Federal and Provincial, that in our judgement need no longer be imposed;

WE, the members of the National Council of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, petition the Prime Minister of Canada and his cabinet to recognize now the citizenship of Canadians of Japanese origin and grant them their full rights.

1. THAT the Dominion Government seek at once ways and means of encouraging and aiding Canadians of Japanese origin to locate in the various provinces of the Dominion and to assure the Provinces and Municipalities that it is in the interest of this Dominion that permanent settlement should be encouraged by them, not only as a method of dispersal but also as an implementation of the rights of Canadian citizenship.
2. THAT the restrictions with respect to purchase of property by Canadians of Japanese origin be lifted.
3. THAT those desirous of settling east of the Rockies be assisted in re-establishing themselves in those lines of work for which by experience and training they are equipped.
4. THAT all who have suffered financial loss with respect to property and the instruments of their livelihood as a result of relocation be indemnified.
5. THAT those who for any reason may have signed the application to go to Japan be informed that they are free to reverse their decision and to register their change of mind accordingly.

II Re. Japanese Nationals resident in Canada:

WE urge that in the interest of justice, Japanese Nationals with a clear record be given opportunity to remain in Canada and take out Canadian citizenship after the war and that in the meantime as many disabilities as possible be removed.

National Council of the
Fellowship of Reconciliation.

TORONTO, Ont.

CHURCH PROTESTS RACE DISCRIMINATION

MONTREAL, P. Q. — Resolutions protesting racial discrimination against Canadian-born Japanese were passed by delegates of the Montreal and Ottawa conference of the United Church of Canada here on June 7.

"The growth of racial prejudice on this continent and in this country has been alarming," one resolution said, "and wartime conditions have made it particularly easy to appeal to irresponsible passions in the case of our citizens of Japanese origin."

The belief was reaffirmed that "any citizen of this country can only be punished when it is proved that he has transgressed the laws," and concern was expressed lest "legislation based on racial idscrimination become a part of the public life of this country."

Racial prejudice "takes no account of the assurance of Prime Minister Mackenzie King in August, 1944, that there has been no single instance of treachery or sabotage by any Japanese Canadian. It repudiates the responsibility which we accepted when we admitted certain elements of our community, and even encouraged to come."

In B. C. the C.C.F. gained 3 seats, Progressive Conservatives gained 2 seats, and Liberals lost 6 seats as result of the federal elections.

The standing subject to changes from result of soldier vote is, Progressive Conservatives, 6; Liberals, 5; C.C.F., 4; Independent C.C.F., 1; and Independent, 1.

Candidates who figured largely in the Japanese debate were all successful by substantial majorities; MacInnis (CCF) 6931 majority; Green (PC) 2450; Mackenzie (L) 1037; Tom[illegible] (L) 2221.

Coldwell Claims . . . .

Canada Refused Call for Nisei Troops

DELISLE, Sask. — M.J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader said in an election address June 9 that the **United Kingdom Government had asked the Canadian Government to make available 200 loyal Canadian Japanese for service as intelligence troops earlier in the Pacific War and the request had been turned down, reports the Canadian Press.**

He had been told the C.C.F. attitude towards the Japanese would cost the party seats in British Columbia, but if the C.C.F. had to win seats by doing things against the fundamental principles of justice, then he would prefer not to have those seats.

Hoax Letter Reprinted By Exclusion League

A letter, allegedly written by five "loyal and patriotic Japanese" protesting the cartoon depiction of Prince Chichibu, which appeared in the Vancouver Sun in 1937 and reprinted in March 1942, has been reprinted this time in the May 25 issue of the West Vancouver News "by request of the West Vancouver League for Total Japanese Repatriation."

Investigations carried out at the time of the first appearance had revealed that this letter was a hoax perpetrated to arouse antagonism against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Sergeant Ben Kuroki Remains in Air Force

WASHINGTON — Tech Sgt. Ben Kuroki of Hershey, Neb., who recently participated in several raids over Tokyo as a gunner in a B-29, has 120 discharge points, **almost 50 per cent** more than necessary, but is remaining in the Air Force, it was reported here recently.

Evacuee Veterans Vote In Federal Elections

HOPE, B. C.—Two evacuees from the Tashme centre cast their votes Monday in the federal election.

They were Saburo Sato and Sachi Kinoshita, who produced documents to show they were honorably discharged veterans of Canada's armed forces in the First World War.

They were permitted to vote after taking the oath of allegiance.

Japanese American Soldiers Will Train U.S. Troops for Pacific War

WASHINGTON—American troops being shifted from Europe to the [illegible] will learn how to fight the Japanese enemy from American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, the United Press reported June 2.

Special teams of Japanese Americans will demonstrate Japanese uni[illegible] weapons and methods. These [illegible] have been undergoing special [illegible] at a camp in Maryland in [illegible] for providing instruction to [illegible] returning from Europe.

[illegible] team consists of 15 members, [illegible] two officers and 13 enlisted [illegible] of the latter being Nisei.

[illegible] training is incorporated in a [illegible] Army ground forces [illegible] covering eight weeks of work, [illegible] into weekly units. Not all [illegible] bound for the Pacific theatre [illegible] the opportunity to go through the full course, it was reported.

Others who will receive additional training in company, battalion, regimental and divisional exercises, the [illegible] "combined training" in which activities of various arms, infantry, artillery, armor, anti-aircraft and reconnaissance units are coordinated.

The work is arranged in order of importance so that a unit which could get only four weeks of training would receive instruction on the most important matters.

Eye-Witness Story

Japanese Canadian Volunteers Depart for Overseas Service

TORONTO, Ont. (Delayed by the Censors)—On a quiet Sunday morning of March 4th, a group of twelve Japanese Canadians in Canadian uniform appeared at the Union Station and said their last goodbyes to the few Niseis who knew about the departure. An eyewitness story of the departure of this first group of Japanese Canadian volunteers to proceed for overseas duties has just been released.

The departure caused curious interest in the spectators who did not know whether to take them for Chinese or Japanese.

"There was nothing very colorful **about them, stomped** under all the heavy baggage," says the report, **"nor did they look especially professional as they stumped up the stairs in their heavy boots, but as they waved their last farewell, we felt downright proud of them."**

The report follows in part:

We expected to see a whole mob of excited people at the station, but no sign of any Niseis except the four Yatabe's looking forlorn and puzzled and not a soldier in sight. We inquired at the information bureau; we asked the gate men and the conductors about "Japanese soldiers" but nobody could tell us a thing. They were all surprised and looked at us a little skeptically.

Finally my friend and I were directed to the office of the Army Provost. We calmly walked in and asked him whether the Japanese boys had left for overseas.

He raised himself to all of his 6 feet 4 and asked us where we had got so much information and didn't we know that troop movements were military secrets. Just because of our foolishness submarines might attack them and they may never come back. "Besides," he said, "you needn't worry about your man. Most likely he'll come home with a pretty Chinese wife on his arm." We crawled out of his office; there was nothing else to do but go home.

Just as we reached the door, [illegible] the twelve boys in khaki. They all lined up against the wall and [illegible] we all started talking at once. [illegible] Takimoto introduced me to [illegible] There was [illegible], George [illegible] Ed [illegible] [illegible]

(Please Turn to Page [illegible])

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama — Publisher
Kasey Oyama — Editor
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

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A Matter of Conviction

At this moment, an undisclosed number of Japanese Canadian volunteers are in training at various points in and outside the country. The latest reports says that one group has arrived in India where their training is being continued.

We are not told the exact nature of their work beyond the fact that it is invaluable in carrying out the war to its successful conclusion.

Among them are boys widely known among us— boys who have always taken the lead in Nisei affairs. There are young boys too, some barely turned eighteen. But all are determined and eager to play their part.

To many of them it has been a long wait—ever since the autumn of 1939 when they first volunteered and were refused. The years since then have been spent in agitating for and anticipating the day when they would be called up. That day is now here.

Their feelings may be difficult to understand for some of the older Japanese, or for the disillusioned Nisei. They may never be understood because it is more than a matter of reason. It is a matter of conviction. In the hearts of the volunteers there is little doubt. They are showing by their action in which direction they believe their duty to lie.

We know that many of them have already gone overseas. Others will follow. They will march up the gang plank, their familiar figures clad in khaki, kit bag slung over the shoulder, a helmet covered with heavy net, a roll of gray blanket, a knapsack in one hand, a dunnage bag in the other—their destination, East Asia.

Niseis and the Election

Although the evacuee Niseis have been deprived of their vote in the federal elections by a law passed in July 1944, it is reported from eastern Canada that they have shown unusual interest in this week's elections.

One reason for this interest may be due to the fact that in Ontario, many Niseis have been able to exercise their vote for the first time last week in the Ontario elections, and they are flushed with their newly acquired feeling of responsibility. Another reason is no doubt due to the fact that the Japanese question has been given a prominent place among the election issues in B. C. and the major political parties have taken distinctive stands on the handling of the problem.

Whatever the reason, the growth of political awareness in the greater number of Niseis indicates an important step towards their more complete assimilation into Canadian life.

Let Us be Fair

From time to time problems, both personal and of community concern, arise in the interior towns which result in a great deal of unnecessary ill feeling. Such problems, of course, are inescapable, but they can be solved more quickly and effectively by taking the matter up sensibly with the Security Commission officials rather than by adopting a belligerant attitude.

It is not fair to blame these officials for our property losses or misfortunes which have been suffered since evacuation. It must be remembered that they are employees of the government, and their job is to carry out the policy laid down for the Japanese in the best possible way. Being human they will make mistakes, but at the same time they are handling a great many difficult problems with skill and understanding.

Where injustices exist we have a democratic privilege of making a protest, and we should make use of this privilege.

Y[illegible] always thinking of your country before yourselves. You have never complained through your long periods in the line. You have written a brilliant chapter in the history of the fighting men of America. You are always ready to close with the enemy, and you have always defeated him. The 34th Division is proud of you, the Fifth Army is proud of you, and the whole United States is proud of you.

—Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark in a message to his Japanese American soldiers.

Drifting Off...

By C. K.

The adventures of little Takuji began when he was born four years ago. While still a babe in arms, he made the trip from Vancouver to the Kootenays with thousands of other evacuees.

And now, while still only four years old, he has made another long journey, this time out of B.C.

There are many Takujis among evacuees—little children who have known no real home. But happily, they are young and they will not remember many hardships which they have had to face or the manner in which they have had to move around the country.

Being only four years old, little Takuji's knowledge of English is poor. But language proved no barrier to Takuji. When small children are lonely, they find it easy to make themselves understood to other little children their own age.

Little Takuji has always been easy to make friends with. On his trip he made friends with a little "hakujin" boy about his own age.

Passing through the cow country in the prairies, little Takuji and his friend saw cattle grazing in the fields.

"I don't like cows because they eat lots of 'gochiso'," (gochiso meaning delicacies) said Takuji finding his vocabulary inadequate.

"I don't like cows neither," said his new-found friend. "Don't like anything that would eat my guts out."

ELECTION DAY

The town was full of talk about the election. From talk going around, most people were confident that the Liberal Government would be re-elected. In the post office, I heard some men saying they were sure Ian Mackenzie would be re-elected too. Their prediction was accurate.

People, I found, can become quite worked up over an election. One man on the street stopped a friend who was driving by and told him Mr. Herridge was elected. "That damned - - - - - - - - -" exploded the man. He swore some more, but I didn't wait to hear the rest of it.

RUMOURS

Rumours are a part of an interior housing centre just as old buildings and evacuees are.

Current rumours in Kaslo is that it will accommodate anywhere from 600 to 1200 evacuees. Although it has not been announced officially, it is expected that people will be moving in sometime next week. A small movement has already started from this centre to New Denver to open up Kaslo has a redistribution settlement.

No one knows how true the rumours are but there have been times when this sort of talk actually was right. Meanwhile, the whole town, both evacuees and local occidentals are awaiting further developments.

SOME WILL STAY

There have been several cases where nationals have been given the official consent to stay here in Kaslo.

These families are self-supporting and of the non repat group. There was much fuss when certain families were told to transfer to New Denver because many were working for private concerns. Their argument was that they would be a burden of the government since they would lose their jobs and they would have to be given family maintenance. These groups were told they would be permitted to stay on a self-supporting, independent basis.

IT WILL BE TOUGH ...

There have been cases where families considered unsuitable for relocation, but who are awaiting for definite word from relatives or friends to come east being moved to New Denver. One of these families has five small children. They had a hard time packing for the transfer. The head of the family said the call to come east was imminent. But the family left for New Denver this week. It will be tough sledding for them to unpack their baggage and settle down for a brief stay over there and then to repack when they get word to go east.

The First Step Towards Nazism

By H. Norman, "What About Japanese Canadians?"

"Somewhere in B. C.,
April 23, 1945.

"Dear ———:

". . . . We are in a state of nerves and anxiety about all this voluntary repatriation or go east (i.e., of the Rockies). Roy is interpreting secretary for the committee here and has to go to all meetings, interviews, etc., though we know it is useless to protest. So many have signed to go to Japan; about 95 per cent at Lemon Creek because all that goes with signing that, is so much more advantageous than going east, but we have decided to go east. I would gladly go east except for one thing. The clause which says 'subject to relocation again after the war'. Do we have to move again then? Oh, Lord, when will this thing ever close! It means every time we move we have to leave all the improvements we have made and start all over again. The financial loss is considerable beside all the work we have put into it. Last year we made a new kitchen with new linoleum, large windows, even a door with glass and piped in our own water from quite a distance and now, less than eight months, and off we go again.

"Roy has a chance to go as a sawyer at $1.00 an hour, north of Kamloops, but he can't go unless he signs to go to Japan. If he signs to go east, X is waiting in the next room to push a job into your face. If you refuse to take it, you lose your job here and maintenance when Roy's not working. . . . If you have a big grown-up family who can all work, then farming is the best job, but where a baby and a mother can't do much and only one to do the work, it isn't very good.

"We sign tomorrow and I hope many will sign to stay. To sign to go to Japan is to make everything so fine for now, but after the war what? To sign to go east may be hard now, but we hope for better later and I pray that I may be right in thinking so. I never did so much useless thinking and worrying before. Our minds get buzzing fiercely after so much arguing without a very certain future to look forward to. But I guess millions are suffering more than us, so why worry. We'll let you know what becomes of us as soon as we know ourselves."

"Yours sincerely,"
"F.———

I do not know the writer of the above letter, but I am informed by the recipient that she is a Canadian citizen, born in Canada. (Note that she values her Canadian citizenship, and is willing to make sacrifices for it). Her husband is a Canadian citizen born in Canada. Since it was written in confidence, and the writer had no idea it would be published, I have omitted some sentences and altered the names, but otherwise the letter is reproduced as it stands . . .

As I write these words, Germany is almost out of the fight, but Hitler has won a victory in Canada. We have succumbed to his invidious doctrine of racism. Hitler's first step was to single out the Jews for attack. When he had finished with the Jews, it was easy for him to proceed with the destruction of other groups within Germany on the grounds that they were a menace to the Reich, the Folk and the Fuehrer.

In Canada, under the strain of war hysteria, we have singled out for persecution one of our smaller racial minorities, 75 per cent of whom are Canadian citizens, 61 per cent born in Canada—all innocent, on the declared word of our highest authorities, of any crime against Canada. We have not, of course, descended to Nazi depths of infamy, but we have slandered, insulted and harried them. We now have two laws in Canada — one for non-Japanese citizens and the other for Japanese Canadians; we have established the ghetto principle. This is no exaggeration. They are the only citizens any municipal council may debar from residing within its borders. We have continued to pass laws that had nothing to do with military security, which necessitated their evacuation from the Pacific Coast. For example, one of these laws, Bill 135, passed in the House of Commons during July, 1944, affected those Japanese Canadians who were most thoroughly assimilated and most widely dispersed. It is nothing but a "spite" law, and cannot possibly be justified on grounds of wartime necessity.

We have stumbled, maybe unwittingly, the first step towards Nazism. The fact that we have not allowed the Japanese to starve, that we have given them excellent medical attention, paid relief to the dependents and so on, does not alter the danger of the principle we have established—Canadian citizens by law can be deprived of certain legal rights on the grounds of race. This is one of the cardinal points of Nazism.

The guarantee that we do not take the second step is the redress of the injustices we have committed against them, and the restoration of their rights as citizens. At the same time all disabilities affecting other racial minorities on the grounds of race should be removed.

A Narrow Escape?

A Lodging for the Night

By M. SITARR

Three years have gone by since evacuation, and in the interim, the Nisei has had many adventures in the big city, on the farms and in the small towns. I would like to tell you of one caused by the acute shortage of housing in a big eastern city.

It seems that a Nisei hitting the big city, the very cosmopolitan metropolis of Canada, Montreal, was faced with the immediate task of finding accommodation for the night. Lugging two big suit cases and a typewriter was a handicap in itself but chasing all over the city and knowing one street from another was worse.

It began to get dark. Exhausted and desperate, he wearily climbed up one stair after another and rang doorbells. At each door he would plead: "Haven't you any sort of place I can stay for the night?"

"Sorry, no vacancies," was the only response.

Perhaps it was the very desperate and appealing expression on his face, or perhaps it was the kind heart of the landlord, but at one place after a couple of seconds which seemed like hours, the man said: "If you don't mind to sleep in a house with a baby, you can stay tonight."

Tired and desperate as he was, to his brain flashed instantly all sorts of the nocturnal interruptions which he knew babies were noted for. As he was about to turn around and head down the stairs again, the man said: "Maybe you don't mind to sleep in the basement."

The next morning after sleeping almost next to the coal bin, he found to his chagrin that the "baby" was a very cute thing about eighteen years old.

日系市民に對する人種的差別に抗議

——東部の合同教會協議會から

（モントリオール發）——カナダ合同教會のモントリオール・オタワ區協議會は加奈陀在住の日系人に對する人種的差別待遇に強硬に抗議する決議を通過し「北米大陸殊にカナダにおける人種的偏見は甚しきものがあり、特に戰時情勢からして、日系加奈陀市民に對し無責任なる反感を起させる事は容易にして居るが、此等の市民は彼らが法律を犯した場合にのみ處罰さるべきであるといふ民主々義の觀念を確認するものである」と述べ、一九四四年八月キング首相の言つた「人種的偏見がかつて存在して居ない」といふ言葉を引用し日系加奈陀人の權利から[illegible]一律に[illegible]事を指摘してゐる。

今後十二ケ月間に九萬の住宅建築

（オタワ發）加奈陀全土に於ける住宅不足に對處するため政府では向ふ十二ケ月間に九萬の住宅を新築するのを勸奨する筈だと[illegible]は發表してゐるが、勞働省[illegible]

やがて撤廢

戰時の勞働法規

（オンタリオ州ナイアガラフォール發）先週當地で演説したミッチェル勞働相は「戰時の特別勞働法規は、それが業者に制定された[illegible]ほどの早さで順次に撤廢されるであらう」と發表し「人々を特定の職業にしばりつけて置く事は困難な事であるが、それも[illegible]は必要事だつたのだ」[illegible]「教師を其の職に凍結しなかつたらアルバータでは七十五パーセントの學校は閉鎖しなければならなかつたであらう、人々が自由のため犠牲に捧げてゐる場合に人々を其の職に釘付ける事を要求するのは然う無理ではないといふ意味から斯る方策をとつたのである」と説明した。

（オタワ發）[illegible]勞働省[illegible]の職業紹介所では[illegible]の求人をしてゐるが[illegible]

最高記録を示した

昨年の勞働賃金

（ツイタルトリア發）一九四四年のオンタリオ州の勞働賃金は[illegible]億八千[illegible]の記録で[illegible]一九三[illegible]年の[illegible]

戰時生活費

十八パーセント高騰

（オタワ發）政府統計局の發表によると加奈陀の生活費指數は一九三五—三九年を一〇〇とすれば[illegible]年四月は一一八・七、五月一日は一一九・〇で戰時中の最高記録一一九となつてゐるが戰時中の最高記録となつた一九四三年五月の一一九・六に比し少し下つてゐる。

政府に獨裁權を附與

日本特別議會が重大時局を討議して

（桑港發）東京放送は重大時局に處するため召集された日本の特別議會は鈴木首相から「帝國は今や我國史上有の重大危局に直面してをり、戰局は愈々危急を告げ、敵は日本々土侵攻を目指してゐる事を豫見する事が出來る。米國は無條件降伏を要求しつゝある戰爭を遂行してゐる我等にとつては斯の如き事は意味なきことで、我が一億の國民は決死の覺悟で國體を守らねばならぬ」といふ演説をきいた後六月十一日鈴木内閣に對して事實上全面的獨裁權を附與したことを傳へてゐるが、之により鈴木内閣は緊急の必要に應じて如何なる法令でも發布出來る事になつたのだが、從前では總ての重要案件に一々議會の協贊を[illegible]必要としてゐたから[illegible]特に强大な[illegible]援助力を[illegible]ける事と見られてゐる。

一億國民が決死隊

（桑港發）日本の軍部は「本土防衛の[illegible]

五百萬人以上は住居なし

米空軍の日本々土猛爆撃の結果

（グアム發）米空軍部は先週日本の工業都市[illegible]に對する猛爆撃を續けて以來[illegible]大阪、神戸の如く[illegible]を失つた者は[illegible]五百萬人以上に達し、十五人に一人は家なしとなつてゐる。[illegible]

東京	七十六萬七千	三百十萬
名古屋	九萬六千	三十八萬
横濱	十三萬二千	六十八萬
大阪	十三萬	五十一萬
神戸	七萬	三十六萬

ドイツの財産押收

（ニューヨーク發）東京放送は日本政府が日本國内に於けるドイツ政府所有の外交關係財産全部を押收したと報道[illegible]

[illegible]國民の[illegible]パンフレット[illegible]特別決死隊[illegible]

また／＼一ケ年は

日本軍は戰ひ拔く

（紐育發）満洲[illegible]戰線を視察した[illegible]「今後二ケ年間は續くであらう[illegible]日本[illegible]を攻略[illegible]は必要と思ふ」と語り、日本軍の[illegible]などの比でないと言つてゐる。

人事消息

▲出生 ▲シメの井上捗氏夫人（元岡村美惠氏）は五月十六日病院にて長女を出産、朝子、ジョイスと命名▲トロントの高橋嘉策氏夫人は五月十九日メイプル病院にて女兒出産、嘉美と命名

▲結婚 トロントの神野泰雄氏と吉田敏江孃は角伊勢松氏夫妻の仲介で婚約中だつたが五月廿六日同市メトロポリタン教會、デシイト博士司式の下に結婚式を擧行披露後ハミルトン、ナイヤガラ方面へ新婚旅行した▲オンタリオ州オークヴイルの大西榮二郎氏息謙二氏とスローカン池田ハツ氏息女澄子孃とは五月廿六日[illegible]

▲死亡 [illegible]衛氏はスローカン[illegible]さん兩[illegible]レモンクリーキ佛教會[illegible]執行した

▲モントリオール市[illegible]合同教會にて[illegible]司式の下に結婚式[illegible]

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナディアン[illegible]

▲シメの井上捗氏[illegible]

御禮

[illegible]

各位 久[illegible] 芳 条 秩穂 同

御禮

[illegible]

各位 [illegible] 隆

御禮

[illegible]

各位 佐々木一家族一同

御禮

[illegible]

レモンクリーキ在留[illegible]一同様 [illegible]

御禮

[illegible]

宮本一路 健坊

結婚御挨拶

大西謙二
池田澄子

六月[illegible]モントリオール[illegible]合同教會に於て[illegible]結婚式を[illegible]致しました。[illegible]

スローカン 池田ハツ
オンタリオ 大西榮二郎

住所變更

今般都合により[illegible]住所に移轉致しましたから[illegible]御知らせ申上げます

六月七日

徳井田隆造
外一同

Henry St., Toronto, Ont.
(Phone: [illegible])

御禮

[illegible]

六月十二日

[illegible]

御禮

[illegible]

各位 水口靜子 小林昌子

文恩

[illegible]六月九日[illegible]

[illegible]

四ヶ所は歸國申請者の居住地

カナダに留まる人はニウデンヴアーとカズローだけに

（カズロー發）ビーシー州内の政府居住地に居る者で歸國申請をした家族と加奈陀に留まる事になつた家族とを分離して人々の入れ替を行ふプログラムに就てはオタワ當局から決定的な指示があつたと今週發表された。此のためにタシメ、グリーンウッド、レモンタリー、スローカン（シナー、ベイファーム、ポプオフを含む）の各キヤンプは歸國申請者のキヤンプとなり、ニウデンヴアーは歸國申請はしないけれども色々な理由で再定住出來ない人々を置く所となるであらうと見られ、カズローは歸國申請をしない者で再定住に適した人々が東部で仕事口と住居が得られるまでの一時的居住地となるであらう。此の新しい規則は歸國申請者の割合が豫想以上に多かつたので、タシメだけを歸國申請者のキヤンプにしようとした最初の計畫が役に立たなくなつた爲めだと見られてゐる。

住民の入替 愈々はじまる

（カズロー發）歸國申請はしないが再定住にも適しないといふ人々のカズローからニウデンヴアーへの移動第一組三十七名（主として婦人と子供）は六月十三日汽車で出發した。來週水曜日には更に他の組が移動するであらうが、新しいセグレゲーション・プログラムに從つて歸國申請をした者と、夫れをしないでも再定住に適しない者は漸次カズローから他のセンターへ移される筈だが、モリソン監督は此の新しい動きにたいして日本人が協力してくれてゐる事に滿足を表明して居る。

期されてゐる。

學期終了は來週末

千五百名近くの日系學童が通學して居るインテリアタウンの各學校では教師と生徒双方の異動のため落着きをさまたげられてはゐるが今週から今學期最後の試驗準備をしてをり學校は六月廿二日を以て終業する事になつてゐる。先週は各學校とも生徒の進級を左右するスタンダード・アチーヴメント・テストを行つた。又各センターとも再移動や居住者の入れ替が續いてはゐるものゝ學校は九月の新學期から再開される筈である。

歸國願取消の自由を與へ

財産損失に賠償せよと領政府に要請

（トロント發）當地に本部を持つ「フエローシツプ・オヴ・リコンシリエーシヨン」（デモクラチツクな權利擁護を目指す全國的な團體）では六月八日付でキング首相、ミツチエル勞働相、シーシーエフのコールドウエル黨首に宛て「日系加奈陀人に全的市民權を附與せよ」と強調する手紙を送つたが其中では特に「歸國申請書にサインした者も總て其の決定を變更し得る自由を與へらるべきである」と主張されて居る。次は手紙の全文要約である。

○

ビーシー州に居る日本人の多くは戰後日本へ歸る申請をしたと云はれるが、其の理由は彼らが市民權を拒否されてゐて、政府當局の努力にも拘らず、東部加奈陀に於て生活を再建するのに大なる困難があると感じてゐるからだと思ふ。此の日系人の不安定の窮狀はカナダ全土に亙つて見られるどころで夫れは戰時の各種制束規定によつて一層甚しくされてゐるのであるが、彼等は斯る制束の必要は最早や存在しないと考へる。

そこで吾々は加奈陀政府に對して日系加奈陀人の全的市民權を直ちに認める事を勸へるものである。特に次の諸點を強調したい。

一、領政府は日系加奈陀人がカナダ各州に再定住する事を援助する方法を直ちに講じ、州や市町村に對して日系加奈陀人の利益のために日系人の恒久的再定住を遮斷すべきである障害を撤廢せしめ、且つ日系人再定住は早期に終らせ放任させるといふだけでなく彼らに市民權を行使させるといふ方法で行ふべきである。

二、日系加奈陀人の土地家屋を沒收してゐる規定を撤去する事。

三、ロッキー以東に再定住したいと欲する者に對しては彼らの從來の經驗ある仕事に從つて生活の再建を計る事を援助すべし。

四、移動自由でない人が受けた財産其他の損害にたいしては賠償を行ふべきである。

五、日本へ行く申請書にサインした者も總て其の決定を變更し得る自由を與へらるべきである。

六、日本人[illegible]の中もカナダに忠誠なりといふ記錄の明かなる者に對しては加奈陀に留まり戰後に加奈陀に歸化し得る權利を與へ、之等の人々に對しては出來るだけ多くの方便を與へるべきである。

タシメから三十家族

八九十名が來週カズローへ來る筈

（カズロー發）タシメ居住者のうち歸國申請をしなかつた三十家族（約八、九十名）は六月十八日にカズローに着く事を豫期されてゐるがニウデンヴアーからも來週は同じグループの人々が來る事と見られてゐる。之等の新來者にたいする取扱ひは大体他のセンターにおけると同じだとみられるが適當な其他の比較的恒久的なものではなくてコミユニテイ關係の仕事口が與へられる事と考へられてゐる。信賴すべき筋よりの情報によるとカズローから東部への再定住は現在のところ就職口と住居の狀態が餘り好ましくないために今年は極めて遲々たるものであらうが來春の機會到來と共に大きな動きが豫想される。

赤十字と領政府の代表居じう地視察

（晩香坡發）國際赤十字、領政府、外務省の各代表はインテリア居住地視察のため今週火曜日出發した。[illegible]を訪問するが、視察は「[illegible]」のものだと語つてゐる。

二世軍人の首途を見送て

一命をかけて戰ふに値する日系人の將來

今朝僕は日系二世軍人の首途を見送つた。其中には僕の幼時からの遊び友達もあり親友もあつた。みんな元氣な、いゝ青年たちだ。一人々々と握手をかはし別れの言葉を述べたのであつたが、彼等の心中をいろいろと推察してみた事だつた。彼等は如何なる氣持で銃を執つてゐるのだらうか？ 彼等は一體何の決心を持つて征くのであらうか？ 日系[illegible]それだけの價値があるだらうかと疑問を持つて居るのではなからうか？ 彼等は父母兄弟や親戚友人達の反對を心配してゐるのではなからうか？ 家族の者に後の苦勞を負はせる事を氣にしてゐるのではなからうか？――勿論、思ひは夫れぞれ違ふであらう。實のところ、彼らも生還できるか否かに就ては時折考へたのだ。そんなことも意識しながら征つたのである。が、バラツク内では同胞と共に時にはそんな事も語り合つたのだ。僕がバラツクを訪問した時、彼等は僕の意見をもとめた。彼等は其の決意については少しも後悔はしてゐないのだ。彼等の信念は理想とは離れたるものであれども、何人といへども之を動かす事は出來ず、彼等の目標は高く、必ず夫れを達成できると信じてゐるのだ。彼等は、日系カナダ人の將來は一命をかけて戰ふに値してゐると確信して居り、カナダに忠誠なる日系カナダ人の將來の幸福と繁榮には些少の疑問も持つてはゐない。それにもまして、將來の繁榮はあらゆる人種や信條や階級のものが一大家族として共存共榮しなければならぬといふ事を確信してゐるのだ。民主々義によつて起された戰爭のために日系カナダ人が困難をなめさせられ、戰時法に依る政治屋に利用されるといふ樣な事に對しては時折之を非難する者もあるにはあるが、日系カナダ人の事を鬼や蛇の如く攻撃する人々は、自ら進んで其の隊になつた之等の日系二世の一人一人こそは、日系カナダ人のカナダに對する忠誠の象徴である事を示してゐるのだ。政府の取つた政策がいつしよになつて用意するの必要を逸つた僕は、彼等に對して大なる希望をもつて送りだした。彼等すべてはカナダ人であるとともに訓練され、より良きカナダとより良き世界のために一命を捧げて戰ふのだ。

――ハミルトンにて――

キング政府がつゞく

シーシーエフは二十六名に增加

今週月曜日に行はれた加奈陀の總選擧の結果の正確な事は來週でなければ判明せぬが七十五萬票からの兵隊の投票如何では六十余の議席に變動が起るだらうといはれ、現在判明せる所では次の如くキング首相の自由黨は三十六を減じたが依然多數で政權を保持する形になり、進歩保守黨は四十から六十六に增加、シーシーエフは十から廿六に躍進した。

自由黨	一一九
進歩保守黨	六六
シーシーエフ	二六
ソシアルクレヂツト	一三
其他不明を加へて	
▲合計	二四五

キング首相、[illegible]

新展開をはじめた

南西太平洋前線

（マニラ發）新台軍がボルネオ島東海岸のタラカンに上陸したのに續いて濠洲軍が今週初め同島西北部ブルネイ灣のラブアン島に上陸を決行して[illegible]

▲沖繩[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

(發行所 ピーシー州カズロー)

在加日本人の為の獨立不偏の週刊紙

編輯兼發行者 梅月高市
日本文編輯者 生山國人

(購讀料一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗)

社説

政治に關心を高めてくる二世

[illegible]した日系二世は一九四四年七月に制定された法律のため政府らの選擧權を除止されてはゐるが、東部からの報道は、今週行はれた[illegible]總選擧に對して彼等は異常なる關心を示したことを傳へてゐる。

二世が今回の選擧に對して大なる關心を示した一つの理由は彼等が昨年のサスカチワン州議會の總選擧に際して初めて参政權を行使し得たことから、彼等に新しく與へられた責任を直感したからであらう。もう一つの理由はピーシー州に於ける選擧運動演説の中で日本人問題が重要なる位置を占めたからである。それにもまして重大なることは、二世は過去に於ても参政權に對して極めて之を重大視してきたといふ事である。

何れにしても、多くの二世が此の政治問題に對して關心を向けて來たといふことは、彼等がカナダの生活に完全に同化しようとする重大なる段階へ向いて來たことを指示するものである。

自らの行動により責務を示す二世兵

正確な數字は發表されないが現在相當數の日系カナダ人志願兵が國內外の各地に於て訓練を受けて居る。最近の報告では一組の者は印度に到着して更に訓練を續けて居る。

之等の日系志願兵の任務は、戰爭を成功裡に終結させる上に大なる價値があるものであるといふ以外には、正確なことは發表されてゐない。彼等の中には、世間に廣く知られて居る二世問題の指導的立場になつてきた者もあるし、又二十歳以下の者もあるが、何れも彼等の任務を果さうといふ堅き決心と熱意をもつてゐることに疑ひはない。

彼等の多くにとつては、今日のことは、去る一九三九年の秋、彼等が最初に志願して之を拒否された時以來待機して居たことであり、其の時以來色々と運動した結果、今日の如く日系二世の志願兵採用となつたのである。

日系二世が一旦拒否された[illegible]に屈せず、不撓の努力を續けて遂に目的を達成した根氣と其の氣持は、一年の行つた日本人の或者や、幻滅の悲哀を味はつてゐる二世にとつては理解に困難なることであるかも知れない。それは修理以上のものであるので、恐らくは如何にしても理解されないでもあるかも知れぬ。それは信念の問題であるのだ。兵隊に志願した人々自身の胸中には少しの疑點は存しないのである。彼等は自らの行動によつて、彼らの責務の存するところを明示しそれを果しつゝあるのだ。

日系人總ての為にたゝかふ本紙

ニューカナデアンの社説や記事が日刊の英字紙に轉載されることに依つて全國に紹介されることは再三再四の事で、近來は殊に屢々見られる現象であるが、これは本紙が益々カナダ人社會の間に認められて來た事を物語るもので、吾々はニューカナデアンの使命と責務が益々加重し來つたことを認識すると共に、其の使命遂行のためには吾々の最善をつくすつもりである。

ニューカナデアンは、カナダに居る日系人—ゴーストタウンに居る者たると、加州の農地に居る者たると、或はまた東部の諸市に住する者たるとを問はず、すべての利益擁護のために立つて居るものであり、日系カナダ人の權利を守り生活を向上させるためには[illegible]ものである。それは一部分の人々の組織を助長するためのものではなく、全日系人の利益增進に盡すものである。日系人のためになると信ずる限り、最も正確なる報道につとめてゐるのである。

戰爭ニュースにしても吾々は、日本側、聯合國側双方の情報を許される限りに於て、公平に報道することにつとめてゐる。

日系人の關心を持つ各種の問題に對しては、愛讀者諸氏は色々な意見を持つて居られるであらうが、吾々としては其の意見を知るといふことは容易な事ではない。そこで吾々は、讀者諸氏に對して、本紙上に現はれる色々な見解に就ては、夫れに賛同するとか否とか[illegible]ドシドシ[illegible]思ふところを率直に遠慮なく言つてくれるやうに切望する。同時に日系人に關係あるニュースは、何事によらず敏速に其の時々に通信して頂くことを特にお願ひしておきたい。また文藝的なもの—論文、日記、小品、詩歌、隨筆、小説等も、つとめて投稿して頂きたい。巧拙を問題にする必要はない。自ら生れたもの、創的なものであるならば、吾等は之を歡迎して、スペースの許す限りに於て之を掲載するであらう。

●通信文は日時場所を明記し、人名を擧げる場合は出來る限りスペル・ネームを書くやうに注意していたゞきたい。

●投稿は紙上の匿名は可なるも責任を明かにするため住所氏名を末尾にでも明記しておいて貰ひたい。

メモランダム T—

ピーシー州內居住の日系人に對する歸國申請の調査は「一種のオドラマ的行為」であつたと最近の全國教會協議會に提出された報告書の中に述べてあつた。右の調査が行はれた時の事情をよく知つて居る者にとつては、斯うした非難も全然不當ではなかつたことが肯づかれるのである。

歸國申請は「自發的」なものであると云はれはしたものゝ、事實に於ては歸國申請のサインをするやうに仕向けるといふものであつた。その結果申請者は豫想されたよりも多かつたと見られるに至つたのである。

或ゴーストタウンで非公式に調べたところでは「歸國申請」をした者の大部分が、何も「歸國」する事を望んで居る譯ではないといふことが判つたといはれるが、一方に於ては、此の調査は大体に於て政府が人種問題を緩和するために用ひた政治的方策からだといふ風に考へてゐる者も多いのである。

何れにしても此の「歸國申請」問題は、サインによつて人々を斯ういふ束にわければそれでよいといふ風に簡單なものではなく、今後ますます色々なこみ入つた事が起つてくるであらう。十六歳以下の子供を連れて日本へ歸る事にして居た者でも、子供が自分の意志を表示する年齢に達して親達とは別個な行道をとらんとする場合など、一家族の中でも別な所に居て異つた態度をとつた者が後で之を調整したいと希望する場合など。——現に東部に居る子供等の態度にひかされて「歸國申請」の取消しを願ひ出たといふ者もあるさうである。それに、名目は假令「自發的」であつても、前後や周圍の事情上已むを得ずして(サインしたら現在の職業に留まり得るとか、[illegible]教師の職に留まれるとか、ミッションの仕事口を續ける事が出來るとか、失業して居るとか、サインしなかつたらオンタリオへ[illegible]メンテナンスが貰へるとか、メンテナンスを貰へぬし、ピーシー州內で仕事口を求めることが出來ないとか)歸國申請にサインしたといふやうな者も多いらしいので、何れは之を問題にして、何等かの方策を講じなければならぬとして、其の用意を進めてゐる者もあるときくのである。

○

移動日系米人の西部沿岸歸還は、それに反對する暴動が起つてゐるにも拘らず進行してゐる。米國政府の戰時轉住局のマイヤー局長も、日系米人の西部沿岸歸還を妨げる如き暴行は許容さるべきでないと強く言明してゐる。此の暴行があるにも拘らず移動日系米人が西部沿岸に歸つて行きつゝある事と、之に對して政府當局が發表した方針を斷乎として遂行しつゝある事は、米國側に於ける日本人問題處理がカナダ側に比して堂々と行はれてゐる一證左ではある。

カナダでは有色系人に對して特に多くの制束が加へられてゐる。人種の故を以て斯る制束を行ふよい理由は全然ない。それは言ふまでもなく非デモクラチックである。だが、これに落膽してはならぬ。デモクラチックな權利といふものは、常に戰つて後はじめて獲得出來るものである事は歷史が明白に教へるところである。

[illegible]に出かけてゐる晩香坡プロヴィンス紙のマクタヴィッシュ主筆はアメリカ人が大部分は日系米市民を忠誠なる二世に全的權利を與へることに賛成してゐると報道してゐるが、カナダに於ける事態も根本的には同じであるといふ事が出來る。少しぐらゐの反日宣傳は、不公正が存在して居る事を人々の注意を喚起する上から却て良いとも云へるであらう。正義は必ず勝るのだ。[illegible]ることはない。

●親戚の不幸事でスローカンに出かけた其他用事の為なうで、御手紙の返事が遅々になつてゐますが、何うかお赦し下さい。(梅月)

日本軍と闘ふ術を二世へいから學ぶ

(ワシントン發)歐洲から太平洋戰線に派遣されつゝある米兵は日系米兵から日本軍と如何に戰ふかを學ぶことになるであらうと合衆國[illegible]は報じてゐる。既に日系米兵の特別部隊が日本軍のユニフォームを着し日本軍の武器を持ち日本軍のやり方そのまゝで[illegible]トするであらうが、此の特別部隊は[illegible]で特別訓練を受け[illegible]から派遣する兵隊に實戰を與へる用意をしてゐるのである。チームは十五名から成つてゐて將校一名、十三名の兵卒中十一名は二世である。

ピーシーの兵營で太平洋戰の訓練

(晩香坡發)ヴァーノンの歩兵々舎[illegible]の兵々舎が太平洋戰に参加する兵隊の訓練所に充てられるだらうといふ話があるがオタワ當局は之を否定も肯定もしてゐない。何れにしても太平洋戰線に派遣される兵隊は米國の武器を使ひ米軍の指揮下におかれる筈なので訓練も米國戰闘部隊のやり方を基礎にして行はれるであらう。戰闘部隊は歩兵、砲兵、装甲部隊、機關兵部隊を統合して一つの指揮下に置かれるものである。

ロンドンから更に志願へい出發

(ロンドン發)ロンドンの日系二世兵士は最近更に若干名の兵隊を送り出した。ロンドン出身の二世志願兵の中には[illegible]出征して現在[illegible]も居る者もある。[illegible]あつたが[illegible]ことになり、[illegible]ジャー達は[illegible]字の仕事を續けてゐる。

■本紙廣告料 一行二十仙宛(二回掲載、二回目より一行十仙宛) ニューカナデアン

道路キャンプ生活の断片

サンダーリヴァー ケー・エム生

戦争も段々長くなると、種々なる意味で人心に及ぼす影響は頗る大きいものである。まして特殊な環境にある道路キャンプ内に於ては殊に然うである。

誰も彼も神経質になつてしまつて、判断力も決断力もなくなり、[illegible]になりがちになるので、[illegible]にものを観る結果大局が判らなくなり認識不足となる。だからたまたま正確なことを言ふ者があつても、それを聴く雅量がなく、却つて毛虫の如く嫌ひ、終には自分自身で耳を[illegible]つてしまふものだ。

あの有名な高山ちよ牛の所謂「吾人は須らく現代を超越せざるべからず」なんていふ言葉も「あれは痴人の寝言だ」とあつさり片付けてしまふかも知れない。

誰も彼もがそれで、小生の如く[illegible]世離れした、身体の虚弱な[illegible]の[illegible]も[illegible]にまわつてしまふ。[illegible]から書いてみやうと思ふ。此の「断片」も、所詮はその[illegible]の現はれでしかないと思ふ。

× ×

我々は一九四二年三月十四日晩、香坂を出発してレッドパスの道路キャンプに行つた。そこに九ヶ月間居つた後レンブリアートのキャンプに移り、二ヶ年後には更にピラミッド・フォールズに移つて越冬に住むこと凡そ十一ヶ月にして、ただまた昨年の十月に当サンダーリヴァーに送られて来た。

其の間に色々さまざまな世界の大勢と共に、大部分の者は道路キャンプを引揚げてしまひ、現在の最初からの友といへば四人きりで、淋しさ限りないが、居残つてゐるジャニターやケッチン[illegible]をしてゐる様なわけだ。

昨年の六月頃まで当キャンプに居た元のサンダーリヴァーの人々は、キャンプを閉鎖してブラックスパーに移り、四、五ヶ月住んで、更に我々が出揃つた跡のピラミッドに通勤して冬籠りをなし、現在に及んでゐる。当キャンプと同じく四月いっぱいで打切りや

[illegible]にやるのを一大[illegible]して[illegible]。今日は六月の一日、[illegible]い日[illegible]、[illegible]は[illegible]中にも不[illegible]ず[illegible]が見舞い[illegible]で八十七度[illegible]も続いたので[illegible]。此の間[illegible]、六十一[illegible]で[illegible]

五月二十九日にて[illegible]が来て、自[illegible]的[illegible]大部分の者が[illegible]を申請した。待望の[illegible]も[illegible]るを[illegible]来た。当[illegible]地の[illegible]きたら、生[illegible]、[illegible]

ブラック[illegible]やつて居たと思ふ[illegible]。[illegible]の道路キャンプ人も[illegible]。[illegible]サンダーリヴァーの道路キャンプ[illegible]ゐる[illegible]、[illegible]人[illegible]三十[illegible]。[illegible]

[illegible]

宗教を通し良き友を

レイモンド・ヒッサ生

[illegible]

グリーン・ウッド句會稿

第四回課題「耕し」 末入選

天

外套の土の湿みを耕せる 登美

評―危ぶく月影へ喰する所を耕せる「土のぬくみ」で立直つた形である。耕耕句として吾人の前に出来る句であらう。

地

耕されゆく耕土に処る月の光 夢人

評―耕し終へた土塊の、しつとりした色にさす月光がしみ入ると云ふのである。良い感じと観へてゐる。

人

移動地の憂を忘れて耕打す 春洋

評―「たがやし」は風格よくいへば「耕打」であるが、此の句の狙ひ所は「中七」にあるので耕にわて放下もよいと思ふ。元句「耕労忘れて」ではシッタリせぬので「憂を忘れて」として人位に頂く。

秀逸五句

一 朝霞に耕土しめりて陽の淡き 初江

二 落日に雲と耕馬の影伸ぶる 登美

三 耕人に野川の光[illegible]迫る 鮮子

四 耕せし谷間[illegible]々[illegible]あつめ 月鏡

五 暮れてなほ耕る[illegible]や耕人に 初江

佳作

佗びしく耕馬にはゆる[illegible]ひかな 夢人

長き日の耕[illegible]たがやせる 登美

地[illegible]晴れ陽は[illegible]みつ耕土乾く 月鏡

耕人に[illegible]適き静かかな 夢人

春耕やあさみさやかに土匂ふ 秋天

たがやすや人馬[illegible]陽に[illegible]良きて 浦人

耕人に飛燕はずるしく鎖々渡る 夢人

畑はるか緑野を耕す耕馬かな 静葉

耕人に日も四[illegible]る 小春

土の香に親しみ待ちて[illegible] 月鏡

耕すや[illegible]東風土の香に[illegible]る 秋天

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Niseis Were Needed on Okinawa

(Excerpts from Saturday Evening Post.)

Doris had finished the eighth grade in Hawaii when the letter came saying that her married sister was ill and unable to care for the family. Although the passage money was difficult to get, Doris and her mother made the long trip to Okinawa by way of Tokyo. Her father and her brother stayed in Hawaii on the sugar plantation, which was all Doris had ever known.

Okinawa was strange, but she made some friends. She thought that the stay would not be long and so did not worry about the odd odors, the dirt or the monotonous rice-sweet-potato-and-bean diet. She saved her American shoes carefully, wore native sandals or went barefoot like the other country people.

The war was a rumor running from farm to farm. Her mother hurried to the nearest town, but it was already too late to catch any more ships between Tokyo and Honolulu. Doris never did know what to think of all the subsequent stories of how that war was going. There never had been anyone to whom she could talk English, so she thought more and more in Okinawan. There was no word from her father or brother.

It was three years before anything happened. Then the American bombers came, and the ships. With the others, Doris hid in a cave. She carried her shoes in a box. The battle for their section of the island ended in two days. The Americans, rolling forward like a giant cane cutter, reached and passed their cave. When the people came out, Doris had an idea. In English, she said good morning to a dusty soldier.

"Tell them," said the soldier, "that they'll be taken to Shimabuku and will not be hurt."

Doris told them. Not many had known that she could speak English. They looked at her with new respect.

A man from a radio station had Doris make a record to be played in Hawaii so that some of the 11,000 other Okinawans there might know how their families in the homeland were being treated. A doctor asked her to help at a hospital, translating his instruction for care of the wounded and sick.

Doris was an American citizen. She thought that somehow she and her mother might return to Hawaii after the battle. In honor of that possibility, she took her American shoes out of their box and put them on, even though Shimabuku was dusty and it was difficult to keep anything clean or nice. After a week of working in the hospital, Doris knew her shoes would never be the same again. But she still hoped to get home sometime, although she did not know how or when.

The American-born Japanese Was a Brave Guy

Sgt. James Dubois had seen many Japanese near his home at Los Angeles, but he had never seen any like these. With John Williams, from another division, he was looking around in a valley lined with tombs and caves abandoned by the enemy army. They were not sure what they would find in the welter of pillboxes, caves, gun pits and foxholes, but they were looking around—Dubois with his Signal Corps movie camera.

Then Williams stuck his head into the mouth of a cave and found himself staring straight at a Japanese woman, who bowed to him politely.

"We both jumped back," Dubois said.

"We couldn't tell whether there were any soldiers in there. Williams stayed guarding the entrance while I went after a patrol with an interpreter. This interpreter, an American-born Japanese boy, yelled into the cave and finally walked all the way in himself. He was a brave guy. He talked to the people, telling them he was a Japanese and that the Americans would not hurt them. Finally one old lady came up and touched his face as if she were trying to find out whether he was flesh and blood.

"When he came out, one woman started to follow him, but stopped when she saw my camera pointing at her. It's a movie camera with a long lens, and I suppose it does look dangerous to somebody who doesn't know anything about cameras or guns either. She wouldn't come any farther until I turned the camera around, pointed the lens at my own temple and let a couple of feet of film run through. That convinced her it wasn't dangerous.

"In a few minutes, people began coming out of every cave and tomb in the valley. There were two hundred and fifty of them, almost all either very old or young kids. I guess they'd been watching us all the time. Two men had a cow in one cave. They left the cow behind. I guess she's still there. Williams and I led them all down to a camp where they were gathering civilians to get them out of the Army's way."

The Most Popular Man in Shimabuku

Pvt. Charles Higa, of Okinawan parentage, was born in Hawaii and grew up to become a merchant seaman. One of his brothers was killed with the Japanese battalion of the American Army in Italy.

At Shimabuku, Charley found himself the most popular man in town. The people were already accustomed to Japanese battalion of the American uniforms. But Charley, because he could speak Okinawan, so that the old country people as well as the youngsters could understand, was their favorite. Old ladies stopped him wherever he went. Prosperous farmers bowed deeply to him. His ordinary post of duty was in a yard where food was being distributed. There he was surrounded constantly by people who thought only he could understand their problems—they wanted more food; they needed permission to go back into their own villages for things left behind; they wished to find a cow down by the little river. Most of all, they wanted cigarettes.

"I never have any cigarettes," he complained. "Every time I take one out, I get mobbed. They're afraid to ask the others for cigarettes, but they all ask me. One old man even bawled me out for stamping on a butt when I threw it away. He wanted to smoke the rest in one of those little pipes they all carry around."

* * *

When other Okinawans wrote from Hawaii about the high wages they were earning in the 1920's, Takeo thought the stories fantastic. Accustomed to an annual cash income of less than 100 yen—fifty dollars at peacetime exchange—he could not believe stories of two dollars a day for labor on a sugar plantation. Nevertheless, he went to Hawaii. He was happy there, but in 1938, his sickness grew worse. His hands shook, his walk became a stumble. Takeo, wanting to die at home, returned to Okinawa—to rice and sweet potatoes, no money, poor clothes. His halting English was almost forgotten.

Then the Americans came. Takeo, emerging from a cave, remembered a few rusty words of the invaders' tongue.

The Americans [illegible] Takeo's hands [illegible] Americans [illegible] They put him in charge [illegible] rice, beans, sugar [illegible] the village. [illegible] people came [illegible] were rationed out. [illegible] were convinced they [illegible] him, the Americans went away, leaving Takeo in charge.

He found it pleasant to have [illegible] work. Besides, Takeo found that almost every truck driver who came was willing to give him at least one cigarette. Thus, for the first time since leaving Hawaii, he was able to keep smoking all day long.

From Coast to Coast

NISEI VOICES

The School Scene

By C.S.M.

Today, a little girl in grade IV wanted to know what the word "ingenuity" meant.

I dug out the dust-covered dictionary and thumbed through to the "I" section and ran my finger down to the word "ingenuity." The definition given was "skill in contriving." After much difficulty, I managed to explain what the word meant but even then the little girl seemed in doubt.

I asked her why a girl in grade IV should want to know the meaning of so difficult a word. She replied that she had been required to choose out of five words, all of which was hard to understand, the right meaning for "ingenuity." That was in our test today, she said, and it was hard too, she added ruefully. Which led me to ask why did they teach such hard words in school in grade IV.

No, she said, we never did learn such hard words but it was in the test today.

On further questioning, I found that they had been required to write printed examinations—which the little girl didn't know except that it was all very hard and something she had never learned in school.

Later on in the day, I ran into a grade VIII student who was looking miserable. He explained that they had just finished writing the Stanford Achievement Examinations.

Gosh, it was hard, he said, there were stuff in there I never even heard or read of.

From all this, I gathered it was a very hard examination. I also learned that the Stanford examinations were printed forms. This led me to believe that these tests were used when we were in school to test our IQ.

And thinking back to last year, I thought of all the students who did not make the grade in the interior housing settlement schools. They had been passed or failed on the same type of examinations.

I thought to myself, that based on the previous year's record of the large number of failures in the schools, then the students' laments were not exaggerated. For past records prove that Nisei students on the average rarely failed to pass written examination. At the worst, at no time has more than thirty-three per cent of any class failed in any school, occidental or otherwise. While here in the interior housing settlements last year, upwards of fifty per cent had not made the grade.

It is a condition hard to understand. Here we have intelligent pupils who under normal conditions did very well in schools. But we find that approximately only half made the grade.

We find also, that the students are not judged on their term work as much as they have been used to. No examinations drawn up by a responsible person of the schools is required to be written by the pupils. Instead, we find that a standardized form of examination which is normally used to determine any individual's IQ standing is used to pass or fail the students.

Moreover, from what the lower grade students remember of the test and discuss, it would seem that the intelligence quota for a child of nine or ten years old is exceedingly high.

I thought the whole system unfair [illegible] of the students [illegible] again [illegible] of their [illegible]

My First Impressions of Montreal

By D. MIYAMOTO

I am writing this letter from a quiet room in a house on Lorne Avenue in Montreal. The McGill University is situated close by. There are numerous high schools and public schools. Before and after schools the streets and lanes are gay with many students. Some high school girls are living in this house, but they are away at present and it is very quiet.

We reached Montreal a few days ago on May 20th. Our hearts were filled with a mixture of hope and anxiety as the train carried us through Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. We gazed on the endless stretches of the prairies, skirted the edges of the great lakes, passed through the various metropolises of Ontario, and were tossed out complete "strangers" at Montreal's Windsor Station.

MONTREAL IS DELIGHTFUL

Montreal is different from any other city I have seen. The greater part of its inhabitants are French Canadians, and the French atmosphere is felt everywhere. Among the more delightful things I have discovered here is being able to see movies on Sundays, and being able to purchase beer at restaurants and at ordinary grocery stores. The streets in Montreal, being quite old, are not beautiful, but there is a quiet and almost venerable dignity about them.

Most pleasant to us is the fact that here one encounters no feelings of prejudice. For example in this house French, English, and a Japanese family take turns in using the kitchen; yet we do this without any friction or ill feeling. We have almost forgotten that feeling of oppression that we felt on the coast. Here we can go anywhere without feeling small. In fact, we feel ourselves welcomed everywhere we go.

Another impression I received is the cosmopolitan atmosphere in this city. There are besides ourselves, French, English, Negroes, Chinese, Jews, East Indians, Mexicans, Phillipines, and I don't know how many other races.

Montreal is a good place to get remunerative jobs, but at the same time, it is very easy to spend a lot of money. It is hard to imagine that there could be so many ways money slips out of one's fingers.

RELOCEES HOLD GOOD JOBS

The Japanese in Montreal live in widely scattered places. Perhaps it is because they hold good paying jobs that they live in the better districts. Another reason may be that most Japanese families in Montreal have few children and more persons in the family are capable of earning.

If one walks around all day in this city, he is unlikely to meet more than one or two Japanese. A person resembling a Japanese often turns out to be a Philippine or a Chinese and for that reason one hesitates to address them. At present 500 to 600 Japanese are supposed to be living here, but that number is insignificant, and they are hardly noticed. It can be said that there is no anti-Japanese feeling here, and consequently everyone is able to enjoy a free life.

IMPRESSIONS OF NISEIS

In the interior towns of B. C., I heard numerous bad rumors about the Niseis. Rumors for instance that they had become loose, or that they had lost their jobs, and were in very needy circumstances. Of course I did not believe such stories to any great extent, but I felt that there could be grounds for such rumors when we realize that the Niseis are away from the love and the steadying influence of the family.

On meeting the Niseis here, however, the exact contrary seems to be the case. It seems to me that I am meeting the Nisei for the first time. They impressed me because of their optimism and their strong pioneering spirit. I felt that unless they had come out here first and prepared the way, it would have been very difficult for the older folks to come today. It may be true that few of them have money saved to any extent, but the only reason for this is because they desire to maintain a high living standard.

In Montreal there are numerous opportunities to learn skilled trades, and their success depend on their industry and application. In case of carpenters, once they pass a test, they can join the carpenters union whereby they can claim 95c an hour minimum. Plumbers get $1.05 an hour. There are a number of Niseis in these fields.

Undoubtedly, the Niseis face a far better future here than they on the coast. This is the reason why they are so optimistic, and if I have any fears, it is that they are too ambitious.

An American Interpretation:

Dilemma of the Japanese Canadians

While angry British Columbia race-baiters are shouting for the total expulsion of Canadians of Japanese ancestry from the Dominion, a number of Japanese Canadian volunteers are now in training for service with the armies of the British Commonwealth in the war against Japan.

Because Canada's hate-mongers, particularly those whose racism is motivated by economic interests, have been able to exert far greater influence in the affairs of the Dominion than have their counterparts in the United States, the situation of Japanese Canadians since Pearl Harbor has been a tragic one.

Before the war in the Pacific more than 95 per cent of Japanese Canadians resided in British Columbia and their role in the economic life of the province was comparable to that occupied by Japanese Americans on the West Coast. The great majority of these Japanese Canadians were evacuated in 1942, shortly after the American evacuation, to ghost towns in the Canadian Rockies. The oppressive nature of their treatment, including the forced liquidation of much of the properties which they left behind, and the absence of any governmental support of their loyalty to Canada, has resulted in frustration and bitterness and a feeling of disillusionment with democracy as practiced in western Canada. Japanese Canadians from British Columbia were denied the rights of service in the Canadian Army, a policy dictated by politicians of the coastal province who feared that, if Japanese Canadians served in the Army in large numbers, they would return after the war to demand their full rights as citizens. The racists in the United States failed in their attempt to deny Japanese Americans the right to serve in the armed forces, and the Nisei have gone forward to insure for all time their rights as citizens. But in Canada the hate-mongers won, and their victory can be told in the statistics of the recent compulsory registration of Canadian evacuees in which it is believed that more than 50 per cent have requested repatriation and expatriation.

—Pacific Citizen

Inductions Upheld

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Judge Dave W. Ling of the U.S. District Court on June 6 upheld the authority of selective service boards to order the induction of Americans of Japanese ancestry from relocation centres in a ruling which affected 94 youths from the Colorado River camp at Poston, Ariz.

Ruling in a test case, Judge Ling found three of the youths guilty of violating the Selective Service Law by failing to report for pre-induction physical examinations.

Students Write Final Exams:

Schools Close Another Term

Classes in the interior housing centre schools, caused by relocation and transfer of teachers and pupils alike, began to make preparations for the final school examinations this week. Closure date is June 22.

Students began cramming for their final examination which covers their full term work. Although these exams are drawn up by responsible teachers in each school, it is reported that the tests will not have bearing on whether the pupil will pass or fail.

Last week, all the students in the interior housing schools completed the Stanford Achievement Tests on which is determined whether they will be advanced in grade.

The schools, however, will be maintained next term despite continuous movement and shifting in all centres. Teachers will be comprised wholely of those who have expressed desire to repatriate to Japan.

Tashme, Lemon Creek, Popoff and Bay Farm schools will continue to operate next term. Although there has been no official confirmation, it is thought that the school in Kaslo will also be kept open.

Upwards of 1,500 evacuee pupils attend the schools.

Birthrate on Decline Since Evacuation Days

VICTORIA, B. C.—According to the release of figures from the Vital Statistics Bureau here, the evacuee population remaining in British Columbia is on the increase.

Nearly 1,200 babies have been born in this province since the evacuation and less than 400 evacuees have died, leaving a net gain of between 700 and 800, the Vancouver Province reported.

However, shifting of the evacuees, since their removal from the coast in 1942 has been accompanied by a drop in the birthrate.

Vital statistics department figures are: 507 births in 1941; 405 in 1942; 341 in 1943, and 342 last year.

Deaths averaged some 125 a year.

Girls Work on Home Front As Boys Leave for Service

LONDON, Ont.—The London Japanese Canadian Group proudly salutes three of its members, Tak Maikawa, Tomi Nishio and Jim Kagawa who have recently donned the khaki. As they go to join six other London Nisei already serving in the army in India, the group join with many friends across Canada in bidding them Godspeed.

On the home front, the Group carries on. June Hasegawa filled the position of secretary-treasurer left vacant by Jim Kagawa. A number of girls continue to meet regularly to fold surgical dressings for the Red Cross.

Instead of disbanding for the summer as many societies are doing, the L.J.C.G. plan to meet once a month. For the June 21 meeting, an outdoor social complete with a ball game, swimming and a campfire with a singsong and weiner roast is planned by the social convenors.

Cealdale Forms New Young Peoples' Ass'n

COALDALE, Alta.—On May 27, a general meeting was held for the purpose of forming a Young Peoples' organization.

The name Coaldale Y.P.A. was adopted and the following executives elected; Roy Oshiro, president; Dick Mizuno, vice-president; Yas Yamashita, chairman; Roy Shimomura, Japanese secretary; Min Takada, English secretary; Mary Oseki, treasurer; Fujie Sakamoto, Lily Okahashi, Seiho Oyama, auditors; Iris Nomura and Jane Takada, social convenors.

YOUTH Magazine Seeks Niseis for Discussions

The Youth Magazine published by Youth Publications in Toronto, is seeking correspondence with groups who wish to discuss the promotion of better understanding of minority problems.

"Having recognized the need for unity among all Canadians, we of Youth Magazine hope to help enlighten young people in this country concerning their fellow Canadians of different racial origins," writes James F. M. Leech, Youth Magazine, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.

Cpl. Farrar Extends Thanks

Corporal E. S. Farrar, who is confined in the Shaughnessy Military Hospital in Vancouver, wishes to extend sincere thanks to his many friends in Kaslo and New Denver for kindnesses and favors he received at the time of departure from Kaslo and during his stay in the hospital.

Card of Thanks

Rev. Takashi Tsuji expresses his deepest gratitude to his kind friends in Slocan, New Denver and Lemon Creek, who made his three years' duty in the Slocan district so pleasant and also to all those who made his farewell most memorable. He also extends his thanks to the people in the Picture Butte district in Alberta and Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the warm welcome and sendoff given him at the time of his eastern relocation.

Mrs. Yoshi Murakami, Toshio, Namiko and Tsuyako Murakami wish to express sincere thanks to all the friends who made their stay in Lemon Creek a pleasant one. They also wish to extend thanks to all who came to bid them farewell and for the gifts and kindnesses shown them at the time of departure. Their present address is 23 [illegible] Huron St., Toronto, Ont.

Help Wanted

● [illegible] Springs [illegible]

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE NEW CANAMAN

Cupid Scores in the East:

As Couples Tread the Aisle

KAMINO—YOSHIDA

TORONTO, Ont. — The Metropolitan United Church provided the setting for the marriage of Miss Toshiye Yoshida to Mr. Yasuo Kamino, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Atsumu Kamino of Islington, Ont., and formerly of the Kitsilano district in Vancouver, B.C., on May 26. Rev. Dr. Bright performed the ceremony.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. I. Sumi.

NOBUOKA—YAMADA

TORONTO, Ont.—Former Vancouverites will note with interest the wedding of Mary Kimiko, only daughter of Mrs. Nami Yamada to Mr. Yoshio "Tommy" Nobuoka, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Nobuoka on Saturday, May 5 at the Metropolitan United Church.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother Mr. Robert Yamada, and was assisted by bridesmaids Sumi Nobuoka and Ritsuko Kaneda. Best man was Mr. Ted Hayashi.

The couple honeymooned in Ottawa and Montreal.

ONISHI—IKEDA

MONTREAL, P. Q.—The principals of a very pretty wedding held at the Fairmont St. Giles United Church here on May 26 were Sumiko Florence, fourth daughter of Mrs. K. Ikeda of Popoff, B. C., to Mr. Kenji "Ken" Onishi, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Eijiro Onishi of Oakville, Ont. Rev. Ernest Long officiated.

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier.

YAMAMOTO—NAKATA
UYEDE—NAKATA

WINNIPEG, Man. — On May 28, Hideko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Takejiro Nakata of Lorette, Man., exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Sam Uyede of Lorette.

On the following day, Setsuyo, eldest daughter of Mr. Nakata, was joined in holy matrimony with Mr. Hisao Yamamoto of Toronto, Ont.

Baishakunin for the two couples was Mr. T. Tabata.

A reception was held for the two newlyweds on May 31.

FURUMOTO—FUKUMOTO

LEMON CREEK, B. C.—The marriage of Kiyoko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ichitaro Fukumoto of Lemon Creek, to Mr. Yokichi Furumoto of Greenwood, B. C., took place on May 28 at the Lemon Creek Buddhist Church. Rev. D. Katatsu officiated.

The couple took up residence in Greenwood after a honeymoon in Nakusp, B. C.

STORK RECORD

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Inouye (nee Myea Okamura) became the proud parents of a 7 lb. 2½ oz. baby girl—Mayko Joyce—on May 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Kasaku Takahashi proudly announce the birth of a baby girl at the Mayfair Hospital in Toronto, Ont., on May 19.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. Shizuo Matsuda wishes to inform his friends of the change in his address to 218, College St., Toronto, Ontario.

SOMEONE SOUGHT

Mr. F. O. Kazuki of Williams Lake, B. C., is seeking the whereabouts of Mr. Seitaro Tsumura.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR M. EBISUZAKI

A memorial service was held for M. Ebisuzaki at Lemon Creek, B. C., on June 10, well-known merchant in Vancouver, who passed away in Japan recently.

Rev. D. Katatsu was in charge of the service.

Alberta Leagues Open Season

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — The Northern Division of the Southern Alberta Baseball League opened the season with the two Picture Butte teams, the Busseis and the Chinooks tangling in the initial encounter on May 27.

Errors proved costly as the Busseis thumped Chinooks 20-3 in a lopsided game in which the losers managed to keep up their end in the early part of the game but seemed to fade away in the closing innings.

The Chinooks again took a drubbing, a 26-12 loss, eked out by the Iron Springs Y.P.A., on June 3, in the first half of a double header. Although Iron Springs chuckers were wild, they recovered in the last stages of the game to score 12 runs in one inning, capitalizing on Chinook errors.

In the second half of the twin bill, the Picture Butte Busseis won a free hitting match from the Turin Y.P.A. Turin's big guns began booming in the latter part of the game but were unable to overcome the big lead built up by the Busseis.

K. Sameshima was the big gun for Turin, hitting 3 for 5. For the Butte men, Frank Yabiko with 3 for 4 and J. Yamamoto with 2 for 3 were the big hitters.

Turin put four men on the mound in their attempt to catch up to the slugging Busseites. Tsugi Iwamoto went the route for the Butte men.

Turin Y.P.A.'s upset the stronger Iron Springs Y.P.A. team to the tune of 13-7 in the first half of the double header played on June 10. Iron Springs had a 7-0 lead in the first several innings but Turinites came back [illegible] and went on to take the lead. Iron Springs [illegible] form when they [illegible] less than a [illegible] [illegible] 6 hits [illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible] Tak [illegible]

[illegible] Iron Springs squad. For Turin, E. Matsumura, T. Ikeda and K. Sasaki all hit 2 for 4.

COALDALE, Alta. — The opening game of the Southern Alberta Baseball League, southern division, was played in Coaldale on June 3.

In the first game of a double-header, the Coaldale Busseis eked out a 11-10 win over the Raymond Y.M.B.A., and the Raymond A.C.'s shut out the Coaldale Cubs 4-0.

The first tilt saw Coaldale Busseis leading 10-2 going into the 8th inning, only to have Raymond break out in a hitting spree coupled by some costly errors to tie up the game in the 9th inning. Coaldale came back strongly in their half of the 9th to load the bases with none out. Toki Toyama, flashy second sacker, laid down a perfect bunt to push in the winning run. Toyama proved to be the hero, not only bringing in the deciding run, but also driving in 4 other runs besides having a perfect day at bat with 4-4.

The second game turned out to be a pitchers' duel between York Tamura of Raymond A.C. and Pat Nakama of the Coaldale Cubs. The game was much closer than the score indicates, most of the runs being scored through errors.

In the twilight game, the Picture Butte Busseis again trounced the Chinooks 16-5. Busseis showed too much class in every department. The Chinooks booted the ball around for 8 miscues to aid their opponent's cause but showed decided improvement over all previous games.

Popular Raymond Girl Passes Away

The Southminster United Church at Raymond, Alta. was [illegible] last Friday afternoon at funeral services for the late Miss Margaret Mikiko K[illegible] [illegible] who passed away in a [illegible] hospital on June 6. Japanese [illegible] of Southern Alberta [illegible] paying tribute to the popular Raymond girl, who had been an invalid for many months before her death.

Continued from Page 1:

"We Felt Downright Proud of Them"

Hoita, I can't remember the names of others.

We attracted quite a number of interested spectators who were trying to decide whether we were Chinese or Japanese. Perhaps that was why we were all taken to another Railway where no one was around. There was an air of secretiveness. Some train officials came in and asked in undertones "Are they Chinese or Japanese?" "Japanese," whispered the Army officer and up went their eyebrows. "We're supposed to be masquerading as Chinese," whispered one of the boys, "because our acceptance hasn't been made public yet."

I foolishly asked where they were going. One soldier looked at me and said, "Oh . . ." and then whispered something which I didn't catch and which I don't think he intended me to catch.

They were all sporting the latest in hair-do's. One soldier wouldn't remove his hat "because Jean almost had a fit when she saw me." He clicked his heels smartly, just like a full-fledged trouper, but he made a very poor showing of trying to salute because of the injections he'd had.

Then—"Okay boys, time to go!" The boys fell into two's and started up the stairs for the 9:15 Montreal track. We watched them with their kit bags slung over their backs, a helmet covered with heavy net and a roll of gray blanket, a knapsack in one hand and a small dunnage bag in the other.

There was nothing very colorful about them, stooped under all the heavy baggage, nor did they look especially professional as they stumped up the stairs in their heavy boots, but as they waved their last farewell, we felt downright proud of them.

Beet Thinning Delayed Work to be Speeded Up

RAYMOND, Alta. — Sugar beet growers are calling for settled weather to get on with their beet thinning, the Lethbridge Herald reported last week.

Practically all beets are planted and some thinning has been done. The stand is good and it is expected that labor needs will be met. Owing to the lateness of the season, work will have to be speeded up, said the report.

In Manitoba, meanwhile, seeding of sugar beets is about completed. Estimated acreage this year is 11,000 (1944 acreage 13,565, of which only 9,520 acres harvested due to excess moisture). The beets are showing uniform germination and thinning is expected to commence this week.

New Denver High

The Lakeview Collegiate of New Denver B.C., has just issued a printed Annual describing the year's activities, and illustrated by many cuts.

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